

## THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

## SIX PAGES.

*Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:*

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be employed in each congressional district.)

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress.

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members-elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House.

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters.

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter.

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days after an election.

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, faces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine blessing, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

The exhibition of the returns by The Times to-night will excel anything of the kind ever attempted in Richmond. A 2,000-candle power stereopticon will be handled by an expert, and by the aid of a strong electric light, will throw the returns as fast as received on a white canvas 24 by 24 feet stretched on Shaffer's building, on Tenth street. The figures will be so large that they can readily be seen from any part of the Capitol Square south of the Washington monument and west of the Capitol building, from Ninth street as far up as the canvas can be seen, and on Main and Tenth streets as far down as the State office. The returns will be exhibited as fast as they are received, and in the intervals between being shown, the crowd will be entertained by a large number of pictures bought especially for the occasion. We expect to hear shout after shout of gladness arise to-night as the news is received indicating the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States.

In choosing the chief executive officer of their Government for the next four years, the people of the United States perform to-day the most important duty, and exercise the highest right which pertains to their character of citizens. Eliminate the element of money, and there can be no question of who would be elected. We believe it would be safe to say Mr. Cleveland would receive 125 votes for every 100 cast for Mr. Harrison. How many votes will be bought in a venal population by a party having unlimited amounts of money, no man can say. Our danger, and the danger to free government in the future, lies at that point. If the tariff monopolists succeed in debauching enough voters to carry this election, as they carried Indiana in 1888, our free institutions will have received a shock, from which it will be difficult, indeed, for them to recover. But we have an abiding faith in the people. If the corruptors of elections prevail this time, we believe there will be a rally against them that will sweep them from the face of the earth four years hence.

Every good citizen will regret that John S. Wise was not allowed to speak at the Old Market last night, but the objection was never to the speech but to the speaker. Weaver and Lease have spoken in Richmond without disturbance, and so have many other Republican speakers, but it was asking too much of Virginians to listen to Wise, whose chief delight for years past has been to abuse Virginia and the South, and who only a few days ago in a speech in New York alluded to the Chicago Convention as "Mr. Cleveland's band of ex-Confederates." Virginians of the most conservative and patient people in the world, but when taxed beyond endurance they, as Mr. Wise certainly ought to know, strike back, and when they do strike they strike hard.

## NOW FOR THE FRAY.

This is a day which will mark a most important era in the history of the United States, for in it will be decided the great question whether plutocracy or the popular will shall hereafter rule the Republic. The contest has been waged mainly on this line. The Republicans have enacted a tariff law, by which they have given a few manufacturers absolute control of the home market, in consideration of these manufacturers supplying them with corruption funds ad libitum, with which to buy themselves in power. It is upon the strength of the millions of dollars thus supplied that they now mainly rely upon successfully corrupting the American voters, to the extent of purchasing a majority of the electoral colleges.

On the other hand, the Democracy have conducted the campaign solely on principle, and relying on the jealousy of the people for maintaining their rights as sovereigns. They have proven beyond controversy—and the people all know and realize it—that the McKinley tariff is a blow at the very principles of our Constitutional Government, since it taxes the many for the benefit of the few, and thus seeks to establish a privileged class of shoddy aristocrats, whose money is relied on to buy up the country, and convert it in reality from a republic to a plutocracy.

If the Republicans win to-day, therefore, it will mean a death-blow to popular sovereignty, since if they can buy up this election, they can buy any other in the future much more easily, and they will maintain their power with money, backed up by force. If the Democrats win, it will mean that the people have risen superior to corruption, bribery and the money power, and that the cause of the Republic and constitutional liberty has triumphed. No more momentous election has ever been held since that of 1860, which decided whether peace or war was to prevail in the country, and the outcome will be watched with the keenest interest and anxiety. Now, let us look calmly and dispassionately at the situation.

The electoral colleges altogether have 444 votes, and it requires 231 to elect. Of these the Democracy are reasonably certain of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, six votes in Michigan, and all the Southern States, except West Virginia. This will give the Democrats 219 votes, or three short of an election. The Republicans to win must carry all the other States in the Union, and the great question is, will they?

Such a thing is hardly within the range of possibilities. West Virginia has always been a Democratic State, and the Democratic managers of the campaign there declare emphatically that she will be found in the same position in the Democratic column this year that she has always filled. Connecticut is generally a Democratic State, and while the Republicans, by their large outlay of corruption money there, claim it is now doubtful, she is far more so to the Republicans than she is to the Democracy. If either one of these two States go Democratic, then Cleveland's election is assured. Then in the West there are large elements of doubt. Kansas, Idaho and Nevada are confidently claimed by the Third party, while both Democrats and Republicans claim with equal confidence Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon and Iowa.

So we see the chances are overwhelmingly in favor of Cleveland's election by the electoral college, or, if that fails, by the House of Representatives. Still, there is enough or grave doubt as to the outcome of the contest to make it necessary for the Democrats to work hard and untiringly until the polls close to-day. Rain or shine, every Democratic ballot in the country must be cast, while here in Virginia we cannot afford to lose even half a vote. A long pull, a hard pull and a pull all together, and the Democracy and the Republic is safe; but if there be the slightest faltering, over-confidence or carelessness, the cause of the people will be probably lost, and a plutocracy will be set up on the ruins of our Constitutional Republic.

## SCAN YOUR TICKETS AND VOTE.

True to their impulse to practice deception, the Republicans and Third parties have gotten out a bogus Democratic ticket in the hope of ensnaring some unwary or careless Democrat. They—as we stated they intended doing—have gotten hold of the regular Democratic ticket, which is handsomely electrotyped, and made a rough imitation of it, printing the names of Cleveland and Stevenson and of the Democratic electors on it, but substituting for Hon. George D. Wise the name of Walter E. Grant, and of these 20,000 have been distributed. Besides this the Fusionists have out a Democratic ticket with Grant's name on it, but with the "Jr." left from the name of Mr. W. A. Little, Jr., in the First district, and the name of Mr. Robert R. Prentiss, of the Second district, appears as "R. R. Prentiss."

For this reason we warn all Democrats to scan carefully their tickets. The following is the only genuine Democratic ballot:

Regular Democratic ticket, election November 8, 1892:

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

For Vice-President,  
A. E. STEVENSON,  
of Illinois.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,  
Robert C. Kent, of Wythe,  
Holmes Conrad, of Frederick.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st, William A. Little, Jr., of Spotsylvania.  
2d, Robert R. Prentiss, of Nansemond.  
3d, Meade Haskins, of Richmond city.  
4th, F. R. Lassiter, of Petersburg.  
5th, E. W. Saunders, of Franklin.  
6th, J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford.  
7th, A. Moore, Jr., of Clarke.  
8th, R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax.  
9th, J. C. Wyser, of Pulaski.  
10th, H. D. Flood, of Appomattox.

For Congress—Third District,  
GEORGE D. WISE.

We again, in this connection, urge upon every Democrat in the district to turn out and vote for Wise. The Democratic majority in this district is not large enough to spare a single vote. In 1890 it was only 1,390, and unless every single white voter does his duty to-day this majority may be considerably reduced, as the negroes have registered in much larger numbers this year than usual in Jackson ward, and they and every Republican and Third party voter in the city will vote for Grant.

Scan your tickets carefully, therefore, that you may not be taken in by the Radical-Third party combination, and let every Democrat see that his vote is deposited and counted.

## WHAT ARE RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS?

A press dispatch informs us that the Saturday Review publishes an article which has caused considerable excitement in European money markets. The article in question states that the Russian Government has for some time past been withdrawing all its gold credits in every part of Europe to St. Petersburg, where it now has banked up an immense sum of gold coin. Having asked what this means, it adds, "taking all these facts into consideration, the natural reply to the question why Russia accumulates gold is that she is preparing for war."

The Saturday Review is one of the most conservative papers published in England and is not likely to be carried off its feet by anything sensational. We are disposed to think then that it has grounds for its opinion. There can be no question that Russia is the prime and original cause for the vast armaments that the Governments of Europe feel compelled to keep up. Russia, despotic and capable of managing her population as she pleases, keeps up an immense standing army for her own reasons. This threatens her neighbor, Germany, which is, in turn, compelled to keep up a similar one as a measure of self defense. This, of course, threatens France and all the other continental powers, which are thereby likewise compelled to hold themselves always in readiness for war. The seat of the disease, though, lies in Russia, and Europe will never be able to disarm until some means can be found for compelling Russia to do so.

In those luminous and powerful conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, which Las Cases has recorded he often discussed his invasion of Russia, and he always maintained that it was a defensive war forced upon him. He said that Russia was a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe, and that there could never be tranquillity in Europe until Russia was compelled to come into a general European system, and that he undertook the war with her to compel her to accept this situation. In his conversation on November 6, 1816, Las Cases records him thus:

"The Emperor next adverted to what he called the admirable situation of Russia against the rest of Europe, to the immense mass she possessed for invasion. He represented that power seated beneath the pole, and backed by eternal bulwarks of ice, which, in case of need, would render her invulnerable. Russia, he said, could only be attacked during one-third or fourth of the year, while, on the contrary, she had the whole year, the whole twelve months, to act against us; her assaults would encounter the rigors and privations of a frigid climate and a barren soil, while her troops, pouring down upon us, would enjoy the fertility and charms of our southern region. Who can have a shadowing fear, he said, at the thought of such a vast, unassailable either on the flanks or in the rear, descending upon us with impunity; if triumphant, overwhelming everything in its course; or, if defeated, retiring amidst the cold and desolation, that may be called its reserves in case of defeat; and possessing every facility for issuing forth again at a future opportunity."

We wish space permitted us to copy more of his powerful and interesting remarks on the theme.

What is Europe to do to protect herself against this standing menace to her peace and order? Perhaps, the remedy will come out of certain suggestions that have recently been made by Lord Wolseley, one of the ranking officers of the British army. Lord Wolseley says that the Chinese contains more elements of the ideal regular soldier than any other man on the face of the globe. He can endure fatigue and privations that will kill the people of any other race, and live mean-while on a handful of rice. His education and breeding and religion teach him to lay down his life at the command of his superior with the same equanimity as if going to drill, and his numbers are as the sands of the seashore. Lord Wolseley suggests that an army of Chinese, offered by Europeans, could march over all of Europe. China is Russia's neighbor, and in a perpetual state of friction on account of Russian aggressions upon her frontiers. Would it be surprising if the outcome of the present forced and strained condition of things, for which Russia is really the responsible party, should be that all Europe made common cause with China to force Russia to live on terms of amity and good conduct with her neighbors?

Such a Chinese army as Lord Wolseley suggests, invading Russia from the east, at the opening of summer, whilst she was vigorously attacked from the west by Austria, Germany and England, would, perhaps, have a very different outcome from the invasion by Napoleon in 1812. And we should remember, in contemplating Wolseley's suggestion, that the great Napoleon, master of war, intended, if Sir Sydney Smith had not arrested his course at St. Jean d'Acre, to have armed the children of the desert, and, offered by his French soldiers, to have invaded and defied all Europe with his heterogeneous army, as soon as he arrived, in his march around the Mediterranean, at Constantinople.

The replies which all the members of the English cabinet have sent to the Lord Mayor of London declining to accept the invitation which he has extended to them in accord with an immemorial custom, to attend the banquet to be given at the Guild Hall on his inauguration, have a more important significance than was at first attached to them. It was supposed at one time that a mere prelude against Romanism, the new Lord Mayor being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was at the bottom of the general refusal to be present on the part of the cabinet. This sounded extremely improbable in connection with the greatest of the English Liberals—men like Gladstone, Morley and Roseberry being superior to such petty feeling, and it now turns out that the secret of the cabinet's action lies in their unwillingness to disclose anything as to the policy of the new administration—as for many generations it has been the custom of Government ministers in attending the Lord Mayor's banquet to refer to the plans of the contemporary administration. What an indication of the absence of humor in these great Englishmen! Americans would appear on an occasion of this kind, ignore the custom and make amusing and kept speeches on any subjects which might occur to them.

It seems that, after all, the trouble at the Old Market last night was caused by a Republican hater employed at the postoffice. This fellow knew that the

people of Richmond and Virginia, incensed beyond measure at the persistent abuse which Wise has heaped upon them and the State, were ready for an explosion, and he applied the match. He no doubt thought this would be a fine political stroke, but the only damage it will do will be to arouse the Democracy and increase the Democratic majority in this district and perhaps in the State.

The election to-day will be the most momentous one held in the country since that of 1860. Then the great question at issue was whether we should have peace or war, and now the great point to be settled is whether or not popular sovereignty shall be swept away by a plutocracy of protected manufacturers. In the decision of the question every man in the country is personally interested, and every Democratic vote should be cast to-day for the people's rights, and the continuation of constitutional Government.

Card From Hon. George D. Wise.

The following ticket has been placed in my hands by an honorable gentleman, to whom it was given by Mr. Walter E. Grant in person. While professing to be the "Regular Democratic Ticket," an examination will show that it is not. I have not thought it necessary to notice other attempts to deceive the voters of this district, but I deem it to be my duty to my fellow-citizens to call attention to this outrage. All Democratic voters will receive their ballots from the hands of Democratic ticket-holders and scrutinize them closely before handing them to the judges of election. I would secure to accept honors if they have to be obtained by such methods:

Respectfully,  
GEORGE D. WISE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
Election November 8, 1892.

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

For Vice-President,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
of Illinois.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,  
Robert C. Kent, of Wythe,  
Holmes Conrad, of Frederick.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st, Wm. A. Little, Jr., of Spotsylvania.  
2d, Robert R. Prentiss, of Nansemond.  
3d, Meade Haskins, of Richmond city.  
4th, F. R. Lassiter, of Petersburg.  
5th, E. W. Saunders, of Franklin.  
6th, J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford.  
7th, A. Moore, Jr., of Clarke.  
8th, R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax.  
9th, J. C. Wyser, of Pulaski.  
10th, H. D. Flood, of Appomattox.

For Congress—Third District,  
WALTER E. GRANT.

THE CITY MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Society—The Officers All Re-Elected.

The annual meeting of the City Mission was held yesterday afternoon at the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. There were twenty-six ladies present, and in the absence of the president the meeting was presided over by Mrs. George W. Bagby, fourth vice-president.

The meeting was opened with prayer, as usual, and the report of the treasurer was accepted, but the ladies were shocked to learn that there was not a cent in the treasury.

All the officers were then re-elected by a rising vote, as follows: Mrs. A. Y. Stokes, president; Mrs. William H. Pleasant, honorary vice-president; Mrs. Thos. J. Evans, first vice-president; Mrs. Horne, second vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Pace, third vice-president; Mrs. George W. Bagby, fourth vice-president; Mrs. John H. Claiborne, treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Edward Robinson, assistant treasurer; Mrs. John Addison, secretary; Mrs. Raleigh Colston and Mrs. Flora Martin, purchasing agents; Miss Betty Elyson and Mrs. Lynneham, coal committee.

Mrs. William H. Pleasant, honorary vice-president, made an interesting address, giving a short history of the organization, which was established in 1871, when five ladies met in the parlors of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Patton, one of the most excellent of ladies, who has since gone to Heavenly rest. A soup kitchen was established in a small room under the Exchange Hotel. The first contribution was made by Mr. Lawrence Lottier, who has also since died. Mr. Lottier, who gave \$5, promised to renew his contribution when needed.

From that nucleus the society originated, which persevered in its work in spite of the lack of encouragement from the citizens at large. Mrs. Pleasant urged the ladies to continue in their good work. A letter was read from Mr. Moses Milhiser, enclosing a check of \$20 for the year of the Mission, this being the first contribution made during the new fiscal year. Among the large and many contributions from some of the prominent Hebrew residents of this city.

The membership in the organization is only twenty-five cents per month, with an additional entrance fee of twenty-five cents. The expense is a very small one, and ought to enable a large number of women in the city to join the society. The object is a very good one, and the number of poor people who have to be looked after is quite large. The funds of the treasury are exhausted, and it is hoped that contributions will be sent in promptly, in order that the work may be carried on without delay.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

The Same Old Monday Gang—Seven of Them Will Not Vote To-Day.

Yesterday morning the same old Monday gang was on hand, and the pen was filled with as fine a looking lot as ever graced a jail yard or sought to spend a winter at the expense of the city.

Justice John had enjoyed a quiet Sabbath day's rest, and was as ready for business as a game chicken in a cock pit.

The motley crowd that hung around the railing was as indiscriminate looking as a group of pictures of men running for office to-day, and on this horrible array did not seem to affect the Justice any more than waving your hand does the average electric car motorman.

When the court was over there were seven colored men ready to go down to jail. This was a terrible blow to the anticipated voting of to-day, and without was pleading and entreaty, but all without avail, for Justice John is relentless when the remitting of fines is in question.

Edward Harris (colored) was charged with assaulting Leroy Watson. He was fined \$5.

Sam Bryant (colored) was sent on to the justice court for carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. Sam did not like the appearance of some of the pictures of the "Spider and the Fly," or some other of the lovely decorations that adorned the performance of the stage, so he began pulling them down and was caught in the act.

Richard Dillard (colored) was fined \$2.50 for being disorderly in the bar of Joseph Esqui.

Emmett Bolling (colored) was sent on to the justice court for carrying a pair of brass knuckles and disorderly conduct. Pat Gill, William Curlett and Lew Curlett (white) were charged with assaulting Edward Bryant. No witnesses appeared against them and they were discharged.

William Johnson (colored) was sent on to the jury on the charge of breaking into the store of Albert Greentree.

Henrietta Catlett (colored) paid \$2.50 for disorderly conduct on the street. Thomas H. Fowlkes, John Dougherty and Henry Anderson (white) and Samuel Woodson, Thomas Mayo, Norman Lawson, Henry Smith, Walter Timberlake and Shadrack Scott (colored) were each fined for being drunk.

## DRY GOODS, &amp;c.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

There's an objection to most Em-broidered Flannels—they won't wear. But right flannels rightly embroidered will wear. Such are these, and altogether worthy goods they are—

At 75c. White, edge embroidered.  
At 85c. White, liberal embroidery of white.  
At 95c. White, heavily embroidered in white.  
At \$1.25. White; wider, handsomely embroidered and hemstitched.  
At \$1.40. White, richly embroidered in white.  
At \$2.19. The elegance of White Flannel with white embroidery.  
At \$1.15. All-over embroidered—White with white, White with heliotrope, White with light-blue, White with pink.  
At \$1.00. Embroidered flounce—Black with white, Black with yellow, Navy with scarlet, Red with black.  
Middle Counter, Main Aisle.

The Dress Goods slaughter commenced yesterday continues and will run through the week.

We hear it said that Plaids are scarce. Plenty here; and beauties. The prices 32, 47, 59, 89c and \$1.25 a yard.

Those pretty little GOLD RINGS, with cluster or single sets of garnet, emerald, opal, brilliants and pearls, are going like hot cakes. No wonder! 46c!

Right of Entrance.

Mighty near given away, and they're pretty as can be, too—

Lace Shema, 36 inches square, or you can get them oblong, 15c each. Small Lace Washstand Mats, 4c. Oblong Mats for Washstands, 4c.

These, with waphysts, tinsels and all sorts of fancy work requisites at Art Goods counter.

West Aisle.

Look out, there, kitten! You'll fall! Oh, you're only a picture kitten on a picture frame. All cute together. The frame holds a cabinet photo. 19c.

A heart with room for one—picture. The edges are jeweled. \$1.50. Lots of pretty frames and mirrors in the Basement.

Some China news—

A beautiful Austrian Dinner and Tea Set, 100 pieces, worth \$35.00, but we can sell them at \$23.25.

Pretty 66-piece Tea Set, \$8.55.

Imported Tea Sets, gold edge and floral decorations, worth \$25.00, for \$14.40.

Imported Tea Sets, plain decoration, \$5.89.

These sets, heavy stippled gold and decorations, \$5.00.

Thin China Cups and Saucers, \$1.20 a dozen.

Another line, decorated; thin; \$1.59 a dozen.

Moustache Cups, gold and floral decorations, 25c.

Gift Cups and Saucers, 9c.

India China After-dinner Coffee, very handsome little things, 9c each.

Five varieties of After-dinner Coffee at 10c each.

Another line at 35c.

India China Cups and Saucers, in any quantity. Very handsome, 25c each.

Pretty White Cups and Saucers, \$1.50 a dozen.

\$1.25 China Cuspidors for a day or so at 60c.

16-piece Toilet Set, large; the bowl decorated inside and out, \$2.50.

Candelabra in great variety and exceedingly handsome.

Handsome Vases, 19 inches high, worth \$12. Our price is \$6.80.

These at \$5.00; worth \$8.00.

A magnificent one at \$10.00; worth \$18.00.

Vases at \$3.90, worth \$6.00.

Dainty and pretty hand-painted and silver-lined Vase, \$3.50.

Cute little Vases, 10 inches high, 60c.

25 barrels Thin English Tumblers at 48c a dozen—worth more than double.

10 barrels Champagne Glasses, very thin, 60c a dozen—not half.

Beer Glasses, the new shape, thin, 6c each.

Initial Tumblers, not every letter in stock, \$1.15 a dozen.

The Cut Glass display at the foot of the stairs is handsome. Isn't it?

50 Granite-ware Butter Kettles, nickel tops, \$2 goods at \$1.

50 Cooking Kettles, with lip, \$1.00, worth \$1.50.

100 Tea and Coffee Pots, worth \$1.50 to \$3.00; any one for \$1.25.

Another lot of these items are Granite-ware worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, for 75c.

60 Climax-bottom Kettles, worth \$1.25, at 66c.

Basement.

THE COHEN CO.

DONE UP AT

50 Cents Per Window,

CALL FOR AND DELIVERED BY THE

VIRGINIA STEAM LAUNDRY,

No. 1207 West Main Street.

TELEPHONE 941.

LOST AND FOUND.